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TECHNICAL MEETING ON THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE CONVENED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 46/128

Geneva, 9-11 March 1992

Chairperson/Rapporteur: Mrs. Ligía Galvis (Colombia)

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE TECHNICAL MEETING

1. In its resolution 46/128 of 17 December 1991, the General Assembly decided that the Coordinator of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People should convene, early in 1992, a technical meeting of agencies, regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system with representatives of States, organizations of indigenous people and other non-governmental organizations having a special interest in indigenous matters. That meeting was held in Geneva from 9 to 11 March 1992, immediately following the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights.

2. In view of the time constraints, the Coordinator sent out invitations on 7 February 1992 by express letter. The General Assembly resolution did not have any accompanying financial provisions so that, despite several requests from indigenous people, the Coordinator was not able to provide assistance with travel expenses.

3. The International Labour Office, which had been designated by the General Assembly in resolution 46/128 to work in conjunction with the Coordinator in organizing the activities for the Year, assisted the secretariat of the Meeting.

A. Participation

4. The following States Members of the United Nations were represented at the Meeting: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, India, Italy, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Spain and Sweden.

5. The Holy See was also represented.

6. The following United Nations departments, organs and specialized agencies were represented: Department of Public Information, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and International Labour Office.

7. The International Organization for Migration was also represented.

8. The United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations was represented by Ms. Erica-Irene Daes, Chairperson/Rapporteur, and Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martinez, Special Rapporteur on the study on treaties and other constructive arrangements.

9. The following non-governmental and indigenous peoples' organizations were represented at the Meeting: Anglican Consultative Council, Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec), Indian Association of Alberta, International Indian Treaty Council, International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs, Lawasia, Nordic Sami Council, Organizacion de Mujeres Aymaras del Kollasayo and World Council of Churches.

B. Agenda

10. The Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Programme areas and capabilities of particular relevance and priority to indigenous people.
5. Aims of special projects to be implemented during 1993, in consonance with the theme and objectives of the Year.
6. Consideration of existing project guidelines, and of effective means for including indigenous people in the initiation, design and implementation of projects undertaken in 1993.
7. Procedures and criteria for the evaluation of projects involving indigenous people in 1993 and thereafter.
8. Consideration of financial provisions for the implementation of projects and activities envisaged by the Meeting.
9. Conclusions and recommendations.

C. Documentation

11. The following documents were made available to the Meeting:

E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/1	Provisional agenda
E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/2	Note by the Secretariat
E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/3	Contribution of the International Labour Office
E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/4	Written statement submitted by Greenland Home Rule
E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/5	Consolidated list of points and comments
E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/6	Framework for activities during the International Year
E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/7	Summary of points and suggestions made during the first part of the Technical Meeting, 9-11 March 1992

E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/NGO/1	Written statement submitted by the World Council of Indigenous Peoples
E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/NGO/2	Written statement submitted by the National Maori Congress
E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/NGO/3	Written statement submitted by the Anglican Observer at the United Nations
E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/NGO/4	Written statement submitted by the International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development and the Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec)

D. Opening of the Meeting and election of officers

12. On 9 March 1992, the Meeting was opened by Mr. Antoine Blanca, Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and Coordinator of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People. Mr. Blanca made an introductory statement in which he welcomed the participants and spoke of the importance of the International Year for the world's indigenous people. He stated that indigenous people should participate fully in the planning, implementation and evaluation of activities during the Year and that the Technical Meeting was a first step in the process of consultation. He expressed the hope that the Year would provide an opportunity for greater cooperation among the organizations of the United Nations system. He also emphasized the need for the provision of further public information by the responsible departments of the United Nations, as well as by Governments and non-governmental organizations, to combat discrimination against indigenous peoples.

13. In the absence of any nomination for chairman, Mr. John Pace, on behalf of the Centre for Human Rights, chaired the Meeting at its 1st and 2nd meetings. Following the adoption of the provisional agenda (E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/1), the acting Chairman invited Ms. Erica-Irena Daes, Chairperson/Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, to address the Meeting.

14. Ms. Daes gave an outline of the work of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The Working Group was an open forum for discussion, cooperation and dialogue among indigenous peoples, States and non-governmental organizations. Its mandate was to review developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples and to give special attention to the evolution of standards. On the latter point, the Working Group was elaborating a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples.

15. At the 3rd meeting of the Technical Meeting, on 10 March 1992, Mrs. Ligía Galvis, representative of the Government of Colombia, was nominated by the representative of the Government of Brazil, as Chairperson of the Meeting. The nomination was seconded by the representative of the Government of Australia. In accepting the position of Chairperson of the Meeting, Mrs. Galvis expressed her hope that the Year could help to contribute to a real presence of indigenous peoples in national societies. She considered that indigenous peoples had much to teach the world. She regretted the fact

that few indigenous people had been able to attend the Meeting and expressed the view that their participation was essential in the planning meetings of the Year. Following consultations, Mrs. Galvis also agreed to be Rapporteur of the Meeting.

16. The Meeting met as an informal working group of the whole at its 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings.

II. PROGRAMME AREAS AND CAPABILITIES OF PARTICULAR RELEVANCE AND PRIORITY TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES; AIMS OF SPECIAL PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING 1993

17. The Meeting considered agenda items 4 and 5 at its 2nd, 3rd and 4th meetings.

18. A number of speakers lamented the absence of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations. Participants referred to the short notice given for the Meeting and the high costs of travel as possible explanations. It was generally agreed, however, that any meaningful discussion of the programme areas of concern to indigenous peoples would require a fuller participation by them. In view of that consideration, it was felt that the Technical Meeting should be part of a process of consultation and that further exchanges of ideas should take place throughout the run-up to the Year and during the Year itself. It was also stated by one speaker that the operational activities of the Year should be directed towards all indigenous peoples and not only those living in poor regions.

19. The Anglican Observer at the United Nations reported on the outcome of a non-governmental seminar on the International Year held on 5 March 1992 in New York. The seminar had made a series of recommendations about the role of indigenous peoples in development activities and about possible public information activities (see E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/NGO/3). He informed the Meeting that the participants in the seminar had expressed the wish for there to be a greater role for indigenous peoples in United Nations decision making, especially in the area of development. He also transmitted a number of suggestions for the opening ceremony for the International Year, including the recommendation that indigenous leaders address the General Assembly. In particular he stressed that indigenous peoples should be involved in the preparations for the Year. Many speakers also acknowledged the need for including indigenous peoples in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects that concerned them.

20. A wide range of specific suggestions for activities for the Year was made by participants under agenda items 4 and 5. The representative of the Government of Denmark recommended that research be carried out, perhaps in collaboration with the World Health Organization, into alcohol and drug abuse and suicide in indigenous communities; she also recommended that research be undertaken into ways of strengthening indigenous languages, with the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). An indigenous representative recommended that research should be an important part of the Year's activities, in particular on indigenous land tenure systems and on self-management and self-government arrangements. The

representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said that UNHCR was considering convening a conference on ethnic conflict and refugees.

21. Most of the participants emphasized the need for practical activities to be undertaken during the Year, especially in the area of development. The representative of the Government of Chile informed the Meeting of consultations taking place in Latin America on that question. He considered that indigenous peoples needed to have greater involvement in development projects affecting them and, in particular, recommended a series of technical meetings on the land issue. The representative of New Zealand suggested that the Year should carry on beyond 1993; other participants agreed that there was a need for a long-term perspective in any development activities for indigenous peoples.

22. One indigenous representative informed the Meeting about the second indigenous educational conference which was due to take place in Australia in 1993. The Chairperson of the Meeting said that the Year should publicize existing educational and cultural programmes relating to indigenous peoples and promote the second indigenous educational conference. It was also considered important to translate documents and publications concerning the International Year into indigenous languages. Several speakers emphasized the need for projects on health issues. An indigenous representative informed the Meeting about the first conference on alcohol and drug abuse among indigenous peoples, to be held in Canada towards the end of 1992.

23. Several speakers referred to the note by the Secretariat on the Year (E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/2), in which possible programme areas were identified. It was suggested that the points raised in that note and others discussed at the Meeting could form the basis of a "shopping list" of ideas. The representative of the Government of Canada thought it useful to try to group the points under major programme areas. The suggestion was approved by the Meeting and the following major areas were identified: human rights, development (including environment), education and culture, health, self-management and self-government and public events and information. The ideas and suggestions discussed under agenda items 3 and 4, as well as those presented in written submissions, are consolidated in the list contained in annex II to the present report.

III. CONSIDERATION OF EXISTING PROJECT GUIDELINES, AND OF EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR INCLUDING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE INITIATION, DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS; PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA FOR THE EVALUATION OF PROJECTS

24. The Meeting considered agenda items 6 and 7 at its 5th meeting.

25. The representative of the International Labour Office referred to ILO Conventions 107 (1957) and 169 (1989). Convention 169 provided a framework for technical cooperation with indigenous peoples. It covered key issues such as ownership and access to land and resources. She stressed the importance of indigenous peoples' relationship to the land. She also informed the Meeting that ILO hoped to publish a pamphlet outlining policies and operational guidelines, standards and programmes adopted by United Nations agencies in

relation to indigenous peoples. The ILO representative also suggested that regional development banks, as well as national development agencies, might be invited to provide information about project guidelines in relation to indigenous peoples at a reconvened meeting. She presented the written contribution of the ILO (E/CN.4/1992/AC.4/TM/3) on the subject, emphasizing that participation of the affected groups was a basic principle behind ILO technical co-operation activities, in particular its extensive work with indigenous and tribal peoples.

26. Several participants spoke of the need to involve intergovernmental organizations in a possible reconvened meeting on the International Year. The informed involvement of such organizations was essential to the success of one of the prime objectives, namely international cooperation. It was thought desirable that the different parts of the United Nations system should identify the programme areas most appropriate to their work. However, most participants stressed the need for coordination of such activities during the Year.

27. The representative of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development referred to the action programme of the Conference, "Agenda 21". The section dealing with indigenous peoples identified three major objectives: to establish a process to empower indigenous peoples through various measures, including the adoption of appropriate legal standards, protection of habitats and the promotion of values, traditional knowledge and resource management practices; to establish mechanisms at all levels to strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples in the formulation of policies, laws and programmes relating to resource management and other development processes which might affect them; to involve indigenous peoples at national and local levels in resource management, conservation and sustainable development strategies.

28. The representative of UNHCR stated that although UNHCR was not targeting indigenous people, there was support in her organization for the idea of establishing a focal point and for coordination within the United Nations system. UNHCR was considering the issuance of guidelines regarding the objectives of the Year to all its offices. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) affirmed his organization's support for the Year and its willingness to work with the Co-ordinator. He hoped that UNDP would be able to support country-based projects for indigenous peoples and informed the Meeting that the Administrator of UNDP would submit a paper on that subject to its Governing Council in May 1992.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF FINANCIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

29. The Meeting considered agenda item 8 at its 5th meeting.

30. The Meeting decided that the item was of great priority and essential to the success of the Year. The Secretariat explained that, as was the case for other international years, there were no funds available from the regular budget of the United Nations for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People. The Secretary-General had been authorized to open a voluntary fund for the Year and contributions had been requested. The

objectives of the Voluntary Fund were to assist projects of direct benefit to indigenous peoples; to assist activities which increased the flow of information to indigenous communities about the United Nations; and to assist projects and activities to raise public awareness.

31. Several speakers stated that the Meeting should identify priority areas, programmes and projects so that funds could be secured from Governments and other interested bodies. However, participants warned of raising expectations among indigenous peoples if specific projects were solicited without there being sufficient resources to meet those requests.

32. Participants at the Meeting discussed the possibilities of requesting United Nations operational programmes and specialized agencies to undertake projects during the Year as part of their regular work. It was noted that the deliberative bodies of those organizations would need to approve any programme of activities for indigenous peoples. It was thought that such programmes could complement the activities that would be supported by the Voluntary Fund for the Year. It was also made clear that, in most cases, intergovernmental organizations would be able to contribute to the Year by reorienting or focusing the activities they were already carrying out, rather than establishing new activities or looking for additional financial contributions.

33. A number of speakers urged the Coordinator to be creative in fund raising. The representative of the Government of Canada suggested that approaches be made to the private sector. The Chairperson summarized the main sources of funding for the International Year: the Voluntary Fund whose primary source of support would be Governments; possible resources from the Centre for Human Rights to ensure infrastructural support; operational parts of the United Nations system, which might identify projects for indigenous peoples within their ambit; multilateral development banks and regional funds, which might provide credits and grants to indigenous peoples; contributions from non-governmental organizations; and support from the private sector.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

34. At its 6th meeting, on 11 March 1992, the Meeting adopted the following conclusions and recommendations:

A. Conclusions

1. The Meeting affirmed the importance of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, noted the wide range of ideas and suggestions for activities during the Year, and recognized the positive and constructive spirit of cooperation of all parties.

2. The Meeting concluded that the programmes and activities could be grouped under six major themes: human rights, development, education and culture, health, self-management and self-government, and public events and information. Some elements, such as self-management and self-government by indigenous people, were integral to the development of all those themes.

3. The Meeting concluded that it would need to return to its discussions of all agenda items, and in particular items 5, 6 and 7, dealing with the objectives of the Year, existing project guidelines and ways of including indigenous people in projects, and financial provisions for the Year, at a future meeting.

4. The Meeting concluded that the summary of points and suggestions, as contained in annex II to the report, might serve as a framework and provide preliminary ideas for further consideration at a future meeting.

5. The Meeting concluded that information about practical activities which would be undertaken by indigenous people could assist the Coordinator of the International Year.

6. The Meeting concluded that it would be useful for development agencies, both governmental and intergovernmental, to develop common guidelines for activities affecting indigenous peoples. It also felt that coordination among intergovernmental organizations could contribute to the success of the Year.

7. The Meeting expressed its regret at the low participation by indigenous peoples and by representatives of intergovernmental organizations, due in part to the brief notice given. The Meeting noted that the absence of any financial provisions to assist the travel of indigenous peoples had also contributed to their low rate of participation.

8. The Meeting recognized that the absence of any regular budget allocation impeded the realization of activities for the Year and hoped that contributions would be made to the Voluntary Fund established for that purpose. The Meeting also recognized that intergovernmental organizations with operational activities could make a significant contribution to the Year through their own programmes.

Recommendations

1. The Meeting should be reconvened in Geneva, for three days, before the tenth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The Coordinator should convene the Meeting following consultations with all the relevant parties, as specified in General Assembly resolution 46/128.

2. The Coordinator should urge United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional commissions and other relevant organizations, in particular the financial institutions of the United Nations system, and the regional development banks, as well as national development agencies, to attend the Meeting and contribute actively to its deliberations.

3. Governments should ensure that their delegations to the reconvened Meeting included, where appropriate, representatives of national institutions responsible for indigenous affairs.

4. All participants, and especially indigenous people, should receive sufficient notice of the dates of the reconvened Meeting to enable their representatives to attend, and documentation prepared for the Meeting should be available sufficiently early for full consideration to be given to it.

5. Governments and intergovernmental organizations should explore ways of assisting representatives of indigenous people to attend the reconvened Meeting. In this connection, the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations as well as the United Nations Development Programme, including its regional offices, should consider how they can assist indigenous people to attend the Meeting.

6. The Coordinator should invite agencies, regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take measures to further the objectives of the International Year, as defined in preambular paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 46/128. Their deliberative bodies should be invited to consider how their activities and programmes can be oriented towards achieving the objectives of the International Year, and to provide information to the reconvened Meeting on their activities and intentions in this respect.

7. The Coordinator should invite intergovernmental organizations to consider a coordinated approach in developing guidelines and strategies to ensure that indigenous people are fully involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects which affect them, as a contribution to the Year and as a basis for all future work.

8. The Coordinator should invite indigenous people, either directly or through Governments or non-governmental organizations, to submit proposals for activities they could undertake within the framework of the Year, as well as proposals for the opening ceremonies for the Year.

9. The Coordinator should submit to the reconvened Meeting a plan of information activities for the Year, including plans developed by the Department of Public Information.

10. The Coordinator, in conjunction with the International Labour Office, should make available sufficient resources for the realization of these recommendations.

11. The Coordinator should communicate these recommendations and the summary of points and suggestions made during the first part of the Technical Meeting to all concerned parties with a request for their comments and further suggestions. The summary of points and suggestions could form the basis for discussions on projects and activities for the International Year.

Annex I

List of attendance

1. States

ARGENTINA	Mr. Ernesto Paz
AUSTRALIA	Mr. Bill Barker
BOLIVIA	Ms. Vilma Banzer
BRAZIL	Mr. Marcos Vinicius Gama
CANADA	Mr. Alan Kessel
	Mr. Denis Marantz
CHILE	Mr. José Bengoa
COLOMBIA	Ms. Ligía Galvis
CYPRUS	Mr. Vania Markides
DENMARK	Ms. Tove S. Petersen
	Mr. Peder Ventegodt
ECUADOR	Mr. Santiago Apunte Franco
GREECE	Mr. Michael Daratzikis
INDIA	Mr. Debashish Chakravarti
ITALY	Ms. Barbara Schiavo
MALAYSIA	Ms. Rohana Ramli
MEXICO	Mr. E. Paz
MYANMAR	Ms. Yin Yin Myint
NEW ZEALAND	Mr. A. Bisley
	Ms. Caroline Bilkey
	Ms. Lucy Duncan
NORWAY	Mr. Wegger Strommen
PERU	Mr. Hubert Wieland
SENEGAL	Ms. Marie Ange Diatta
SPAIN	Ms. Maria Saenz de Heredia
SWEDEN	Ms. Ann Marie Pennegard
HOLY SEE	Mr. René Brandt
	R.P. Raymond Roch

2. United Nations organs

Department of Public Information	Mr. José Diaz
	Ms. Elena Ponomareva
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	Mr. Michael John Monaghan
United Nations Development Programme	Mr. Schulenberg
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Ms. Kate Jastram
	Ms. Rachael Reilly

3. Working Group on Indigenous Populations

Ms. Erica-Irene Daes, Chairman/Rapporteur
Mr. Miguel J. Alfonso Martínez

4. Specialized agencies

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE	Mr. Lee Swepston Ms. Manuela Tomei

5. Other Organizations

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	Mr. W.K. Bell

6. Non-governmental and indigenous organizations

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA	Ms. Regina Crowchild Ms. Sylvia Arcand
ORGANIZACION DE MUJERES AYMARAS DEL KOLLASUYO	Mr. Jorge Velasco Galarza
ANGLICAN CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL	Mr. Paul Alfred Reeves
GRAND COUNCIL OF THE CREES (OF QUEBEC)	Mr. Diom Romeo Saganash
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL	Mr. José Ibarra Mr. B. Nakoa B. Prejean
INTERNATIONAL WORK GROUP ON INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS	Ms. Sharon Venne
LAWASIA	Mr. Maxime Tardu
NORDIC SAMI COUNCIL	Mr. Leif Dunfjeld
WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	Ms. Marilia Schüller Mr. Bob Scott Mr. A. Raymond Meeks

Annex II

SUMMARY OF POINTS AND SUGGESTIONS MADE DURING THE FIRST PART OF THE TECHNICAL MEETING, 9-11 MARCH 1992

I. Human Rights

(Principal United Nations bodies or agency concerned: Commission on Human Rights, treaty bodies, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, UNHCR, ILO; also regional human rights organizations)

1. The Sub-Commission should seek to adopt the Declaration on indigenous rights in 1993.
2. Governments should give particular attention to the ratification of ILO Convention 169 during 1993.
3. Ratification and implementation of other international instruments of relevance to indigenous people, such as the Human Rights Covenants, the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
4. Invite the treaty bodies to pay adequate attention in their guidelines and examination of State parties' reports to the situation of indigenous people and encourage coordination between these bodies.
5. Encourage development of an Organization of American States (OAS) instrument on indigenous rights and of other regional instruments and arrangements.
6. Encourage the development of adequate national standards for indigenous peoples.
7. Undertake research on indigenous legal systems and their interaction with other legal systems.
8. Consider indigenous rights at the World Conference on Human Rights.
9. The representative status of indigenous peoples, including their role in evaluating United Nations system programmes affecting them, should be considered by the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.
10. Establish special programmes for the protection of the rights of indigenous women and children.

II. Development

(Principal United Nations bodies or agencies concerned: Department of Economic Development, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, ILO, World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development.)

1. Pursue participatory approach to development taking full account of the needs and desires of indigenous peoples.
2. Establish mechanisms for indigenous participation in planning, implementation and evaluation of international assistance.
3. Consider how the United Nations system as a whole, together with national development agencies, can develop integrated programmes for indigenous peoples.

4. Respect indigenous systems of land tenure and resource management, including further research on these questions.
5. Protect habitats of indigenous peoples.
6. Respect indigenous methods of environmental protection.
7. Draw on indigenous skills of resource management, ensuring that they benefit fully from their contribution.
8. Encourage the development of common development guidelines among international development agencies.
9. Ensure that the principles and guidelines established in the area of development are applied for the benefit of all indigenous people, including those in developed countries.
10. Establish development programmes which take account of the needs of indigenous women.
11. Ensure that non-governmental organizations working with indigenous people respect international norms and indigenous cultures.

III. Education and culture

(Principal United Nations agency concerned: UNESCO)

1. Ensure that educational curricula take full account of indigenous experiences.
2. Develop programmes that ensure equal access to education, vocational training and adult education.
3. Develop programmes for bi- or multilingual education, including training for teachers.
4. Ensure protection and development of indigenous languages.
5. Recognition and protection of indigenous cultural patrimony at the national level.
6. Develop an international system for the protection of indigenous patrimony.
7. Take account of experiences emerging from indigenous educational conferences and encourage development of indigenous models of education.
8. Promote indigenous cultural manifestations.
9. Develop youth and sports programmes for indigenous people.
10. Promote contacts among indigenous people across borders, as well as exchange among different indigenous cultures.

IV. Health

(Principal United Nations body or agency concerned: UNICEF, WHO)

1. Preserve traditional medicines and healing places.
2. Studies and programmes on health of indigenous people.
3. Research and programmes for prevention of drug and alcohol abuse and suicide of indigenous people.
4. Ensure access to health care, including the establishment of adequate and health centres acceptable to those concerned and training of personnel.
5. Emphasize the importance of preventive medecine.

V. Self-management and self-government

(Principal United Nations bodies concerned: Working Group on Indigenous Populations, Commission on Human Rights)

1. Encourage the preservation or development, as appropriate, of indigenous institutions.
2. Research into systems of indigenous self-management and self-government.

VI. Public events and information

(Principal United Nations bodies concerned: Centre for Human Rights, Department of Public Information)

1. Ensure wide exposure for opening ceremonies for the Year and full indigenous participation.
2. The Working Group on Indigenous Populations should consider public information and events at its eleventh session.
3. Arrange wide publicity in non-indigenous as well as indigenous communities for activities under the Year.
4. Ensure indigenous participation in information activities of the Year.